Application for Stay of Proceedings De nied-The Accused Charges that the Broderick Will is a Forgery, and that He is Prosecuted by Conspiracy, in Order to Avert His Testimony-Multigan Bentenced to the State Prison for Four Years and Six Months.

COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Gould.

Dec. 1 — In the Matter of William Mulligan. — IV a seon an officer, with attempt to kill. The court was opened at half past twelve o'clock. The passages leading to the seat of justice were U ronged from about ten o'clock, and on the opening of the deers at half-past twelve, the room, by one r imultaneous and general rosh was in a few minutes o owded to excess. The anxiety was evidently universal, and the decorum was perfect. There was not the Fightest manifestation of feeling amongst the mixed and tore of approbation or disapprobation, which is very frequently witnessed at the termination of an exciting scene like Dis.

Mulligan, accompanied by several friends, extered the neuri long before the Judge arrived. At about one o'clock the, District Attorney (Mr. Waterbury) moved that the gentence of the Court be pro-

onneed on William Mr. ligan.
Mr. Brady said the t, at the last meeting of this Court, that he was a coop or by trade, but had not followed it that he was a coof or by trade, but had not followed it for years. Mr. Frady understood that Mr. A. A. Phillips, one of the countrel for the defence, had waited on his Honor, Judge Gould, at Troy, and that the bill of exceptions was not admitted. The souncel for the accused had called upon a judge of this city for a stay of proceedings, but he was told that a message had been received from his Honor Judge bould, to the effect that he did not wish that any of the Judge bare should act in the matter until he arrived in tows.

Judge Gould said that no such message or request had seen sout by him

Sould, to the effect that he did not wish this say of the Judge cloud said that no such message or request had been such by him

Mr. Brady.—Then the case was relieved from that diffusity, and the would now send the papers to Judge cluther, and, that he might be apprised of what the Court hat said. In the meantime Mr. Brady saids for a stay of proposedings from this Court, on the ground of the misapprobenesion that the Oyer and Ferminer terminated its existence last Saturday.

The Judge.—We have not so held it; we consider that the Court has the power to prolong its sension.

Mr. Brady asked that the sentence of Mulligan be deferred until after the decision of the General Form has been had. He did so because he felt and knew that where a man was convicted of a charge of which he was not guilty—and no one pretended that the prisoner fired off a pistol—it could not be restained. (Mr. Brady referred to some analogous case). He submitted that no one could pretend that there was a particle of evidence to show that Mulligan ever olesharged the pistol at the efficiency of the sense of the corresponding to the sense of the corresponding to the prisoner and to the State prison for an offence of which he has not been found guilty. They all knew that the press had teemed against studies, and against the prison for an offence of which he has not been found guilty. They all knew that the press had teemed against studies and unjustifiable anisgonism of all woulf be if the courts of justice could be influed to make the sense of the surface o

ral term.

The District Attorney (Mr. Waterbury) made no reply, but merely-moved for the sentence of the Court.

but merely-moved for the sentence of the Court.

Judge Gould then said—in regard to this as to any other case, I hope to conduct the trial, and I thick I conducted this trial with entire fairness. That I may have committed errors of law is undoubtedly true. Whether I have or not a different tribunal will dool is. In the ourse of the trial i certainly did not, as I never do, intimate to the jury an opinion upon any question of fact. They were left the judges of that. The power of the Gourt has been lately circumseribed from what it was formerly, and has left to me nothing but a mere ministerial duty. It is not a matter of discretion with me whether I sentence or not, unless I suppose there he ground for a stay of proceedings, which I do not believe there is. It therefore becomes my plain and direct duty to proceed under the staute and pass sentence. Whether the case admits of correction, and whether correction will be given, is a matter with which I have nothing to do. Nor is there anytoing out of the case presented to me is the case upon which I pass. The statute is intended to stops at the beginning acts of violence, to prevent those acts which, if followed up, result in bossiletides. It is intended, by making thom something more than misdemeanors, to inform the community that the law guards the avenues to orime, and that it latends by publishing its mandates against such theight prevent the contingency that may happen when an attempt is turned into a reality, and the crime is consummated by the act. The intention of the law is that it is should rest over the whole community. No man is contingency that may happen when an attempt in turned into a reality, and the crime is consummated by the act. The intention of the law is over the gates of upon the excise. It is in precision of the law is over the saider by upon the excise. It is the precision of the law is over the water of the heavier of the whole community. No man is much be law to the law is over the water are not to be confered, and that it reads that it and everywhere, and it would be a shame, a degrated in, to the Court if they were to fall to early out that provides of the law. In this case violance, it is calmed, was not resorted to, and a very simple statement of the case will rectify so far as my own were are concerned, that presumption. The testimony is, that the prisoner had a difficulty—an alternation—with one of the proprieties of a house the night preceding this courrence. This is into every the contraction with one of the proprieties of the house. But to what purposely Why, by isling him, that he must discover had not been connected with the courter of the house. But to what purposely Why, by isling him, that he must discover his connection with the other, or be could do not use inges in the city. That conversation, as far from being on matters relating to business or which suittied him to resolve his connection with the other, or be used do no use incess in the city. That conversation, as far from being on metrics relating to business or which contribed his promise, was a master of direct insult to both the cropeletys. The other proprietor then requests him to leave, and the effects of the propelety in the contribution of the relation. He reference himself, rere fit to be prudent and to call in a force which he has a right to call in. He calls in persons who are commissioned and bound to keep the pence. He calls upon them, public and known officers, appearing a table to close the personer from his premises. It is continuing his abuse of the propictor, the presents a table on the propictor of the promises. It is continuing his abuse of the propictor, the presents a table to close to the limits of the room, and the un presents a pistol at the others, calling him that if he foreable him he does it at his peed.

Mr. Brady—will your House permit me to interrupt you for a measure life. Maligan a desires me to any that he has constitute which he wishes to communicate to you. Hence before you commiste your rections.

The Court—whatever Mr. Maligan use to say, I am rea, if to a measure when the second his Honor—i want to make a few observations to your Honor—i want to make a few observations to your Honor—i want to make a few observations to your Honor—i want to make a few observations to your Honor—in want to make a few observations to your Honor—want to make a few observations to your Honor—want to make a few observations to your Honor which is that there has been formed against me a consequence in the that there has been formed against me a consequence in the that there has been formed against me a consequence in the that there has been formed against me a consequence in the that there has been formed against me a consequence me, that, which confidence is a your Honor picture.

The Court is the proper to the time of the proper to the conduction of which the proper the case which is now proper to the tow

Mayaccon, PE-Sohr Edward Lameyer-Rafael Clairing.

come an accessory to the crime of my personators at the reason why I have thus been crushed and this attempt made to get me out of the way. The crime the attempt in the following and who fell here to is a forgery—a forgery, I say, of the will of 'Al refer to is a forgery—a forgery, I say, of the will of 'Al refer to is a forgery—a forgery, and who fell here in a deal. The will that has been produced is a 'gory. The will I reiterate is a forgery, and bocause a would not become soccasory to it they went to 'ork and concoucted this plan to send me to the State', prison, and Judge Phillips (turning round and point) ag to the ex-Judge) has been working seainst me instead of working for me, and—The Court (rapple) with the gavel)—I cannot allow that to be said. Into its entirely out of order.

Mr. Mulligan—be gyour Honor's pardon, if I have transgressed any rule. It was far from my intention to offer any disrespect to the Court.

The Judge—Counsel of the Court are officers of the Court, and they should be treated with respect.

Mr. Mulligan—Yes, your Honor, but what I have stated is the truth. Again, I sak, that before your Honor's on tence, me time, and this I told my counted. I communicated this to him—ext personally, for in fact I could not see him in consequence of some obstruction having been thrown in the way—but I communicated to him what influence was furnished to bear against me. Parties told me that Mr. Brady was engaged in my case, that Mr. Brady was "all right," and "that he had received a fee in my case." Four days afterwards a party went to Mr. Brady—the evening before I was convicted hero—and retained him in the case, but the party told me previous to that that he had been retained in the party went to Mr. Brady—the evening before I was convicted hero—and retained him in the case, but the party told me previous to that that he had been retained in the parce of deciving me. Mr. Brady never knew anything about it iff the night before I was convicted.

The District Attorney—in order to relieve the mind of

ter as to probably alter the decision that has been pronounced.

The Court — Not that I am aware of. I can have nothing to do with this.

Mr. Mulligan—But surely I am entitled to make an affidavit before sentence is pronounced?

The Court—I think not.

Mr. Mulligan—But I wish to do it. This will has been
admitted to probate. They have carried it up to the
Court of Appeals, and their object is to send me to the
State prison so that I cannot reveal anything in regard
to that will; and therefore, before your Honor sentences
me. I pray that you will allow me to make that affidavit.

The Court—It seems to me that it would have procledy
the same effect as any other affidavit would have.

Mr. Mulligan—But if your Honor sentences me to the
State prison, and I should serve my time there, and I
should be placed upon the stand, no one would believe
me.

The Court—But I have no discretion, and this is a matter which I cannot enter into.

Mr. Mullgan—But, your Honor, if you send me to the
State prison you disfranchise me.

The Court—That is a matter consequent from your own
acts, and I cannot protect you from them.

Mr. Mulligan—Could you not allow me to make an affidavit?

The Court.—No, I can see no use in it, for it aus wers no

Mc. Mulligan—Could you not allow me to make an affidavit?

The Court—No, I can see no use in it, for it auswers no
beneficial purpose.

Mr. Mulligan—It will. It will answer a bonedolal purpose. It will show up a forgory.

The Court—The statement is one which is not, as far as
this care is concerned, entitled to weight, because it is
an assertion which has nothing to do with this case, and
which might be proved, no matter what this case is here,
to be fake. The case, as I have stated, slands procisely
upon this state of facts; that the attempt was to retale your place in the house against the will of the
proprietor, and any violence that might be attampted is a matter that you knew and nobody
else. In regard to that, the jury have considered
the circomstances sufficiently for them. They have
passed upon that as matter of fact, and their verdice, as
far as warranted by the facts, is fload. With that I have
nothing to do. The Court, as I understand it, has but to
pass a centence appropriate to the offence charged, and
that scattence the law has fixed at between two and tea
years in the State prison. The circommatances of the
case are certainly not as aggresside as many that occur
in this court. It is not the province of the Jourt to
know anything beyond the case before the Court. Whatever may have been done elsewhere and said elsewhere,
I neither know nor care. The case before me I consider
one of asserting the right of violence over the right of
law, and as such it is the duty of the law to impose a
punishment that shall be understood in the community,
and that shall be adequate to the retertaining of such
offences, and therefore it is the law says its
sentences shall be public, like its own statutes;
they are to be known for the purpose of preventing the
commission of offences. In my viow, the grade of this
offence is overy serious that it do not this it on hadequately punished by the lightest sontence; nor do i
think that it requires the heaviest. This is as far as my
judgment will guide me in measu

months.

Muligac—who throughout the entire proceedings had mulifested the most perfect coolness and self possession, without the signtest shadow of bravado or recklesmoss-was, when the court adjourned, conveyed by the officer to the rear of the building, where a carriage was in waiting, which he entered, and with his attendants was conveyed to the City Prison.

The Kelly Homicide in Brooklyn. The inquest into this stabbing affray was commenced on Saturday in the chamber of the County Judge, City Hall, Brooklyn, before Coroner Horton and a respectable

jury. Toe following evidence was adduced:—
Catharine Kelly, being duly a sorn, deposes and says: I live at 215 Front street, Brooklyn; knew Charles McCauley; lived in the same house with him (back room, not merely moved for the sentence of the Court.

THE SENTENCE.

Judge Gould then said—in regard to this as to any saw McCauley on Thursday evening, about eleven Patrick Kelly, out; heard him (McCauley) in his own room eaying he could take that man across his knee and spack him; a little while after that he came out of spack him; a little while after that he came out of his own room, near my door, and called my husband; he said if Kelly was a man, to come out now, he could kick him; had my door locked and my husband was in the room; told kickauley to go into his own room and mind his business; told him if he did not go in his house, he would be sorry for it; my husband then pet on his book; he goed of him to stay in; he said "no;" heard Mckauley say to my husband, "come to the back yar;" my husband turned to me and said, "Kate, go get Johnny Tammany; went and called Tammany; be came to the yard right after me; when I got in the yard I saw McKauley and my husband; they were standing taiking; don't remember what they said; they were standing taiking; don't remember what they said; they were about four feet from each other; Tammany was just coming in the yard as I was coming in; McCauley said, "this wife newer expressed the words," did not hear my husband; they were any answer; McCauley said something; what I do not know; and then immediately blows passed between them; who trunk first I do not know; then Tammany caeght held of McCauley; my husband called cut he was stabbed; he said, "Oh! I am staybed;" can't say whether Tammany and McCauley were on the ground or not; after my husband said he was stabbed; he said; so his pour stairs, he went in the basement door and up the basement stairs, and then fed; McCauley passed through the basement stairs, and then fed; McCauley passed through the basement stairs, and then fed; McCauley passed through the basement stairs, and then fed; McCauley passed through the basement stairs, and then fed; McCauley passed through the basement stairs, and then fed; McCauley passed through the basement stairs, and then fed; McCauley passed through the basement stairs, and then fed; McCauley passed through the Cauley and my husband; saw to make the said to hear any more of such stairs, the mind the said to have an interest of come; I then left; my husband who was in his own room, came to the door, and th his own room, near my door, and called

slors. Alexander McDonald, swore-I am the father of the

Abexander McConald, swore—I am the father of the last witness saw no man in my house on Churciay right is the process stricting no in bed, and saying, also it, but fell a person stricting no in bed, and saying, also it. I have stock a man ["I will be honest: I was a title under the influence of figuer, being Hanksgiving Day I would not know the man from Adam.

The Louis Bauer, who made the post mortem examination, described the nature of the wounds, and expressed his opinion that they had been inflicted with a sharp, finely pointed, long and strong cutting instrument, man probably a dirk knife, and that the deceased came to his death by the copions loss of blood, through the wound in his heart. The syndence was signed by Lynis Bauer, M. D.; A. J. Willeste, M. D.; C. K. Maner, M. D.; George A. Ostrander, R. D.; John Cooper, M. D.

The four last named gentlemen corroborated Dr. Bauer's evidence, and the inquest was adjourned to Wednesday next, at two o'clock.

next, at two o'clock.

McCauley, the accused, gave himself op on Saturday evening and confessed the orime, stating that he had been concealed a muc the occurrence is a lumber yard at the foct of Gold street.

Arrivals and Departures.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The course of the foreign trade of this port continues about the same as usual, notwithstanding the partie. The imports of last week were less than those of the corresponding week last year, and the exports of specie also less; the exports of d'mestic produce were in excess of those of the corresponding week last year by more than a million of dollars. Our exports since January 1 are \$30,000,000 in excess of those of the same period last year, our imports of foreign goods over \$5,000,000 less. The contrast is in every way in favor of the country. The following are the comparative Custom House tables of the trade of the port for the week and since January 1:-

For the week. 1858 1859 1860.
Dry goods..... 1858 1859 1860.
General m'dso.... 2 264,887 2,625,881 2,412,876 Since Jan. 1..... \$136,186,681 216 447,080 211,059,862

Faroars of Paopeca 1888 1889 1890 For the week.... \$716.520 1.418.961 2.441.178 Previously reported. \$5.981.290 59.233.712 88.194.960 Since Jan. 1..... \$66 696,810 60,682,663 90,616,126 EXPORTS OF STRUE 1888 1869 1860 For the week 133 892 719,000 80 850 Previously reported 23 081 618 67 139 666 43 164 590

Since Jan. 1..... \$23 215 420 67,858 655 43 251,440 General business is completely paralyzed. There is a little buying of produce on the Corn Exchange, and the movement in cotton shows signs of recovery, both here and at the South. But general cusiness is stagnant, and to sell for cash is almost an impossibility. Latterly, indeed, the unwilling ness to buy, even on time, is so marked that enormous concessions are offered by sellers without effecting transactions. The cotton movement up to the date of the last circular showed a decline in the receipts equal to 158,000 bales, each week falling behind the corresponding week of last year. It is much feared that political agitations may now interfere with the movement of the crop to the ports. Altogether nearly 1,100,000 bales have already come forward, leaving 2,900,000 bales yet to arrive The effect of the crisis here, and its consequences in England upon the price of cotton in Liverpool, continue to be one of those problems which puzzle the mercantile mind.

The banks will probably show an increase o specie to-morrow. Last Monday they showed an verage equal to \$18,759,373; but as this was ex clusive of the California remittance of Sunday 25th, and as the average was a rising one independently of this, an increase may fairly be looked for. They have, besides, been gaining money from the Sub-Treasury, in which institution the balance stood yesterday at \$3,702,751, against \$1,308,668 at the close of last week, and \$5,810,432 at the corresponding date last year. Specie be-gan on Friday to flow South; but as the New Orleans banks hold over eleven millions in gold at the present time, and as the suspension of the other Southern banks will strengthen them, the drain will not, in all probability, be very heavy. Gold began to arrive last week from abroad; over \$200,000 came to hand on Friday from the West Indies. Gold will probably begin to arrive from England in about ten days, and the hope seems to be generally entertained that our banks will accumulate twenty-eight to thirty millions by New

The bank discounts will probably show a large increase to morrow. Last Monday they showed an average discount line, for the week previous, of \$122,578,454, a decrease of \$752,570 from the previous statement; but it was well known that the average did not fairly represent the actual expansion, as the heaviest discounts had been granted on Friday. Since then the banks have been quite beral to their customers, and it seems to be expected that the statement of to-morrow will show an upprecedented increase.

Notwithstanding the bank discounts, money is appreciably dearer in mercantile circles than it vas a week ago. No one seems willing to purchase mercantile paper, even at very high rates; every one who has money appears anxious to hold it under his own control, at all events for the next thirty days. Hence, while money is quite abundant on call at seven per cent per annum, the best short acceptances are passed at twelve, and very excellent paper indeed not better than fifteen or eighteen. At bank, regular dealers are supplied with money enough; and accordingly, notwithgeneral idea among merchants appears to be that it will not be safe to embark in any mercantile enterprise, or to incur any obligation whatsoever, until we have received the recoil of our crisis from the other side, and until the South Carolina Convention has adjourned. We may expect the worst news from England about the 15th of the month; the South Carolina Convention meets on the 17th, and on the 18th, according to Senator Hammond, that State will be out of the Union. Between this and then it is safe to predict that business and finance will be stagnant, and that merchants will pursue a steady course of liquidation, similar to that which took place in October and November, 1857. Owing to the remarkably healthy condition of trade, that liquidation can now, in all probability, be perfected in about six

Foreign exchange improved last week. At the close of the business for the Saturday packets, the asking rates at bankers' were 104; a 105, and mercantile bills of good character sanged from 102 to 103. At these prices there was a better demand than there has been of late. At the South there is more currency for bills. We hear of a fair business at New Orleans and Mobile at 1014 a 102 for doonmentary bills, and at Savannah at 100 a 101. At Charleston nothing is doing, the revolutionary proceedings which have taken place in that city having had the effect of frightening away buyers. Our importations continue very light, and our exports of produce quite heavy, so that at present there seems to be very little prospect of a substantial

The following table will show the course of the Now 3 Nov. 10 Nov. 17 Nov. 24 Dec. 1
Now York Central Sty. 79 79 72 70 | Non-3 Non-10 Non-17, Non-22 Dec. 1 | Non-22 Dec. 1 | Non-22 Dec. 1 | Non-22 Dec. 2 | Non-22

The stock market was dull and feverish all last

the constitution was first violated by those North-ern States which passed statutes nullifying the Fagitive Slave law; and that the contract, thus broken on one side, is at all events less binding the other than it would have been had the North observed it faithfully. It is believed that, in regard to the actual secession of a State, the President will refer to his oath of office and to the obligation he bears to execute the laws, including those for the collection of the United States revenue. In view, however, of the extraordinary position of af-fairs, he will probably congratulate Congress upon being in session, and will refer the whole subject to them, leaving it to their wisdom to devise the remedy required by the emergency. With regard to the attitude of parties, it may be taken for granted that the Senators and representatives from the Gulf States will present an unbroken front for secession; such, at least, is the inference from the best information that can be gathered at present. The delegations from the Northern slave States will probably be less unanimous. In Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee and Missouri, there is a strong party in favor of compromise and Union; we have reason to believe that the old line whigs, led by Hon. J. J. Crittenden, will take an early opportunity of coming forward with a scheme, either for the restoration of the Missouri compromise, or for the passage of a new Fugitive Slave law, which cannot be interfered with by Northern Legislatures, or for the enactment of a fundamental law throwing open all the Territories of the United States to Southern men and Southern property. How any of these projects would be received by the republicans of New England the Northwest the public as yet no means of judging; it is probable, however, that the distress which exists throughout the North, and the natural desire of the republican leaders to enjoy peaceably the fruits of their recent victory, will have a tendency to render them more conciliatory and more pliable than they have been. It is understood that the republican leaders in this State are willing to make great concessions for the sake of averting the ruin that is upon us. It is now certain that nothing short of large and liberal concessions by the North will save the Union from destruction. Events prove that the Southern leaders, so far from being in advance of their constituents, are really more moderate than they, and that it will need great tact and skill, and perseverance and energy, to induce the people of the cotton States to accept any new compromise, or remain in the Union at any price. This de termination of them may be founded on a wrong basis; it may be calculated to prove as injurious to them as to us; it may be a grievous error in every point of view. But, right or wrong, there it is; no man can mistake it; and the question for the North is whether, in view of the settled determination of the exasperated people of the South, we can better afford to yield something, or to give up the Union?

Practical evils resulting from the former course there are none. It is very evident that the question of slavery in the Territories is a mere abstraction, and that all the new States must be free States. As to the Fugitive Slave law, no honest man doubts that the South is entitled to one, that it is mean and dishonest for Northern Legislatures to nullify it, and that its practical working involves no real injustice. The North, therefore, can afford to concede all these points without losing anything that is worth preserving. If, on the other hand, the republicans of the Northwest and of New England should refuse to yield, and the Union should be dissolved, it is well that the consequences should be calmly considered beforehand. That they would be productive of incalculable injury and suffering in the South is undoubted, and the Southern people avow themselves prepared to suffer. But it is a fatal mistake to suppose that the North would not be equal-ly injured by the event. One can judge of the effect by the state of affairs now staring us in the face. Business is prostrated. There is no market for merchandise of any kind. New York is fall of money, but confidence has disappeared so thoroughy that capitalists will not buy the best paper under 14 per cent a month. It is supposed that ten thousand men are out of employment in New York alone, and there is not a manufacturing establishment in New England which has not reduced its force within the past month. The West, just reviving from the effects of 1857, and on the eve of a new era of prosperity, is replunged into distress and suffering. All the West ern banks are practically insolvent-their issues seven per cent below par. The great trade in winter has vanished, for the suspension of the Southern banks has deprived them of the only means they had to buy corn with. Throughout the North, in fact, a prostration more disastrous than that of 1857 already reigns. This, be it remembered, is only the beginning of the struggle. If it continues, and the North, by refusing concessions, encourages the cotton States to perse vere in their purpose of secession, it is hardly pos sible that war can be averted. The West cannot afford to lose the mouth of the Mississippi; the South cannot afford to suffer it to be in the hands of a foreign Power. The partition of the Territories, of the public property and of the public debt, can hardly be effected by the pen. Such questions have always been settled by the sword, and we cannot expect to furnish an exception to the rule. Civil war is, in a word, inevitable, if conciliation does not prevail. Of the fruits of civil war we need not speak. They are a total stoppage of trade; a cessation of all kinds of industry, save for the supply of the most imperious wants; the blockade of ports; the bombardment of cities; the destruction of human life by wholesale; the creation of vast national debts; a diminution of one-half the product of agriculture; a general demoralization of the public mind, and however the conflict might end, the sowing of rancours and hatreds which ten generations would not efface. This is the inevitable prospect if the Northern politicians, who meet to-morrow at Wash-

ington, meet the crisis with obdurate hearts and blind indifference to the demands of the South.

sustained than would otherwise be supplied. The sales, mossily to spinners, compared about 200 haises. Farmers—Ref were steed with a fair amount offering to Fr on porta. See the sales were steed with a fair amount offering to Fr on porta. See the sales were engaged at 12 2d., 15 000 do corn, in bulk, at 11 2d.; 100 bags clewer seed at 40s., and 1,000 bbis. Sour at 2s. 31., with a small lot reported at 2s. 61; 400 a 5 0 balets of cotton at 2d. a 9 321, with some beef at p. 1. To London 24,000 bushels wheat were engaged, in bulk and ship's bags, at 15 2d. a 141, and 30,000 do., in bulk, at 18 2d.; for floor 4s. was asked. To Glasgow 1,200 bbis. Sour were engaged at 4s.

First Crackers — A sale was last unde of 500 boxes; 40 packs Carton at 31 30, six months.

First Of all kinds were heavy and dull. A sale of George's bank dry cod was made at 34; mackerel were nominal, and herring dull.

Fautr of all descriptions was beavy, and in the absence of sales of moment prices were nominal.

Hav was lers active, and small sales shipping lots made at 75c a 50c per 100 bs.

Hors were less buoyant and active. The export since the panic has considerably shated. The sales comprised 260 bales, 1850, soler at 25c a 30c.

Inow —The market was dull and lower. Sales of 200 Scotch by were made, within two or three days, at 319 50 for cash and at 220 50, six months.

Motorses was heavy and monital.

Navat Storks continued to rule dull, while sales were limited.

Outs —The market was flat, and no transactions in

Mousess was heavy and nominal.

Naval Stokes continued to role dull, while sales were limited.

Our.—The market was fist, and no transactions in order whale or sperm of moment came to light. Linseed was dull and nominal at 64c a 55c. Sales of whiter soal were reported at p. .

Provisions—Perk—The market was heavy and dull, with more pressure to sell. Some sales were reported at \$16 15 for mess and at \$11 for prime, closing dull at those figures. Beef was quiet, with the sales embiaced about 256 bbis at 19 75 a \$10 for repacked, and at \$16 for extra; prime mess sas nominal at \$16 a \$17. Reef hams were dull, with rales of 70 packages Western at \$16. Bacco was quiet, 160 boxes short ribbod Philadelphia were rold at 10c. Lard was heavy and obcaper, with rales of 200 bbis, at 10½c. a 11c for new and old. Out meals were lower, with asles of 90 links and tiercos at 70 for shoulders, and 16c a 10½c, for hams. Butter and cheese were without change of moment.

Here was quiet, sales light, and quitations nominal. Same —Clover was dull at 9½c for new; the last sale comprised 500 bags, said to have been forced off at about 9c. I haved was dull and peninal; crushers, owing to the depression in oil, were cut of market.

Scoans were quiet, and sales light; about 100 light. Cubs were sold, in lots, at irregular prices, and about 600 boxes at 5½c.

boxes at 53cd.

Weeker was dull and heavy, with sales of 100 a 250 bbls, at 19c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SUN RISES TO TOTAL THIS DAY.

SUN RISES TO TOTAL THIS DAY.

SUN SETS 6 34 HIGU WATER SOUTH 11 55 Port of New York, December 2, 1860.

CLEARED.
The following vessels clearer on Saturday —
Steamebje Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannab—H B Crom-The following vessels cleare: on Bathroay—
Steamachy Sount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah—H B Cromweil A 10.

Steamachy Columbia, Berry, Charleston—Spofford, Tileston
A Co.

Steamachy Farkersburg, Stannard, Wilmington—H B Cromaweil A Co.

Site Bestonian. Brocaman, London—H D Brockman A Co.

Site Bestonian. Brocaman, London—H D Brockman A Co.

Site Seraina (*p), Hamarcher, Santander—J M Cabellos.

Bark D O Yeaton, Yout, Ghagow—Helano & Oapen.

Bark D O Yeaton, Yout, Ghagow—Helano & Oapen.

Bark J Winshrop, Eldredge, New Orleans—Robon A Fost
Bark J Winshrop, Eldredge, New Orleans—Robon A Fost
Bark J Seonr, Brocks Apsischicola.

Berg Orlen (Norw), Hutton, Eristol—Homboe A Hoadley,

Brig F Butter, Bartlett Sacles—H Santora,

Brig E Onder, Wyman, St. Jago—Magaire & Armstrong,

Brig Londona (Br), Calabolic, Haifay—H J & O. Lewoff,

brig Morning star (Br), Kright, St. John, N.S.—P I Noring &

Son.

Son.

Brig i M Arnord (off), Altimore, to some Master.
Son seek Fountain, Bearse Sabine Pass—Master.
Beker D Merris Hooper, Wilmington, NO—J W Milken, Beker Yorktown, Woglon, Alexandria—Safford A Dodge, Seek Hasail, Witters, Richsund—C H Pierson, I can G Merrick Monigoner y chilatelphis—Jas Hand.
Seer Grantle State, Hallett, Bolom—S W Lewis, Bloop Harvess, Corsta, Bristo—Master.

MRUND.

Sept Granile State. Hallett, Boden.—S. W. Lewiz.

Boop Harven, Corwa, Brieva.—Mader.

Bacop Harven, Corwa, Brieva.—Mader.

ARRIVED.

Bleamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, with moise and passengers, to H is Gromwell & Co. Nov 59 10 am. 30 miles SW of Lookeut, Signatured steamship Florida, hence for Savannah. The M Bas exterienced throng W and NW gaice shore is the state of the savannah. The M Bas exterienced throng W and NW gaice shore is the savannah. The M Bas exterienced throng W and NW gaice shore is the savannah. The M Bas exteries of Bas and passengers, to Loudian A Helmeken. Five miles N of Barnegal saw a solar such, with all rails set named one ship, two basis and two brigs at anchor off Bandy Hook.

Ship Don Quivote (of Boaton). Nott. Foothow Ang I with leas &c. to master. Put into Manila Ang 9 for medical aid, and saided thence 20th passed Anglier Sept 14, put into S. Halems to land the capt in And errow of Br ship Lord Clyde (see Miscell, and exaited thence Oct 28. Oct 7, is 33 30 S lon 28 E, had a severe horricane from Sw. which issted 12 bruys—lost and cut away mearly a suit of sails to save the master lith, boserved a turk ashore at Study 3 Say, with lowermants a sanding app areally but a short time in that situation; 4th, lat 16 45 ion 7 vis 8H Helera for I of Sunburge, of Reimond, from Kurraches which red border and red interes C & E in it. The D Q is a sandow on the bar.

Birle lucy Heywood (of Bangor), Stone, Denia, Oc. 10, passed Gloraltar 18th, with ratains and inquorice root, to Chamber inn. Phelips & Co. Nov 71, 1st 20 S. 3, 107 T 10, new back Harriet S Fiske of Fockland, steering ENS.

Sohr Riward Lamoyer (of Sewberryport), Balley Mayaguen, P 5, 14 days, with orange, to 8 W Lewis & Co. The latter part of passage has heavy weather. Nov 8, in the Golf, experienced a beauty N E gaic

Schr Decatur Oakes, Overton, Attakapas 14 days, so laveridge Schr Charles Dennis, Horton, Georgetown, SC, 3 days. Schr Charles Dennis, Horton, Georgetown, SC, 3 days. Schr Bathena, Scil ns, Norolk, 3 days for Schwan, Schr Bathen, Scil ns, Stock, Albany for Boston, Schr Bensylcord, Jahany for Boston. Schr Bensylcord, Jahany for Boston. Schr Pavillon, Langland, a blany for Boston. Schr Favillon, Langland, Jahany for Boston. Schr Favillon, Langland, Schwan Boston, Schr Buperior, Robinson, Sondout for Soston. Schr Buperior, Robinson, Sondout for Soston. Schr Buperior, Robinson, Sondout for Soston. Schr Tyrone, Smith, Youlers for Hawton. Schmanner Potomaka, Nya, New Bedford, Beamer Potomaka, Nya, New Bedford, Beamer Potomaka, Nya, New Bedford, Beamer Potomaka, Rya, New Bedford, BELOW.

BELOW.

Brig G T Ward, from St Warks.

Selv Cordells, from Glasgow.—Both by pilot bost Jane. No 1. The following vessels are at anchor on the Bar:—
Bark Penguin, Wheeler, from Hong Kong July 27, with indee
of A Low & Bro.
Bark Honga, Cartwright, from East Indian. Bark Hongua, Cartwright, from East Indies. Brig Marshall Sty, Page from West Coast of Africa.

Ship Margaret Evens, London.
U S frigute Cumberland sailed from Quaractine this morn-g, and anch red at a W spit.
Whed during the de-Wind during the day NW, fresh.

Biscellaneous.

Ena Francisco shipping intelligence to Nov 21 (by Pony Express), will be found in new columns.

But Starr Loun Curps—Capt Nott, of ship Don Qu'zote, from Focchow, resports—Cet 8, at 8 All, int 33 28 8, los 35 B, fell in with the British ship Lord Clyde, of Ghangow, 1600 tons, from Calcutta for London, with everything gone but the maintmant. She was rolling rails under water, and going off very fast nearly before the wind; the land was then about 15 miles off, but she was nearing it at the rate of the drift. Took from her Capt Cowper and his crew, 32 perms in all, and landed them at 8t Heiena Oct 33. After the Lord Clyde had been aban' doned, sent an officer and set fire to the ship, as it was then nearly night and she might endanger voscels ranning most the

doned, sent an officer and set fire to the ship, as it was then nearly night and she might endanger receis running upon the lind.

Buir DURLIN, of Bostor, before reported at Gottenburg in distress, had discharged all her cargo 7th uit. The sheet iron was in excellent condition not damaged. Also most of the other cargo. The receis would require extensive repairs, as she was considerably strained.

Rangular Buic Bruzharra, Prails, from Laguns for Marsellics, put into Charleston Nov 25 leaky.

Buic Ocan Bruzh Besson from Ballimore for Aspinwall, put back to Hampion Rouds 28th uit in distress, having on the night of the 17th uit, in a welrawing from 8W to 8K in int 33, ion 72 0, not spars, sails, &c. She will be towed to Sautimore for repairs.

Buic Jepia—All the executive of the ship of the control of the strain of the same o

legat of the arm of the warpwised from NW to NE, in lat 35, 100, 72 20, not spare, asails, ac. He will be towed to Hailmore for repairs.

Bate Jelia—All the cargo has been discharged on the beach using ored from the brig Julia from Charleston of and for Hos using the late of the la

Schille Holler, Jr. Kelley at New Heatford from Harwich, Roma et al. (1998), while ying at the wharf in Harwich, had quarter rell out down and was otherwise damaged by chaffer, Ac.

quarter rail out down and was otherwise damaged by chaffing, as.

Four H B Bran from Richmond for Rio Janeira, which put into Bermuda a short time since in distress, proceeded 10th mill having regarded.

Both Moouth—Part of the deck of sole Mogul, before reported probably lost, has been takede up as Round Hill.

Four Amoune—Capt Willis, of sole Marinah H, as Providence, reports Nov 28, saw a force and afted analyse 15 miles to the westward of Montavis. (The above is probably the brig Julia, before reported ashore now Amonganeet).

On Friday night, 255 till, a severe raile passing over Sammpeott, did considerable damage to the fishing feet. On Saturday weening the Daniel C Faker parted her moorings and went askers on Reys Reach. She was raised on the same day and launched to lein water mark, but in the heavy S wind of Monday night she again parted her eakles and best aroun the shore with loss chance of sawing her. On Friday scerning the scheme with the track from her moorings, the was boarded soon a ter by two fathermen, who run her askere on Sammpoott teach, where she could be just all a the next high life. Schrift by the father manner, and went to pleastery was awanned while at her moorings, and went of pleastery was awanned while at her moorings, the was the scheme of pleastery was awanned while at her moorings, the other went hadden.

STRINGLY MARION, Dec 1, 1860—We the underdgeed, passengers on board the steamship Marion, from Churleston to New York, take pleasure in expression our thanks to Captain Samoni Whing for his courisons, kind and generous suntitions towards us during our yough and telious passage — Mariabil firom, Henry Troot, James G Mundy, Capt Richard P Cone. W D Frazer, G J W Gray, and others. One. W D Frazer, G J W Gray, and others.

Herk Sea Bagger, of Mantuckel. 270 ions, built by Jostah Boltones, Jr. 2 strober, at Mali-poinet in 1845, was sold as and ion 18th uit, as discharged from her late whaling voyage, to R Greene, of Providence, for \$11,120, on two, four and six months, equal to cash.

Schr Ariema, 118 ions, of Salisbury, 2 years old, built at Salisbury by Francis Kenniston, was rold last work to Stephen Cook, of Trovitectown, for the whaling business, for \$4500 teals. If S Cook will command her.

The following table gives a	Bultimore, Charleston, Savas-
ab Mobile. New York, Boston	Galveston at latest accounts
ah, Mobile. New Orleans and	
teamphon NEW	TO==.
arks	Brigs
************************	T08
teamships	Brigg 34
Mar 6.00	
BATT	MAGG
hips	Brige Bohooners 44
Total 16	
WILMING	TON. N. C.
teamships 1	Brigs 6
hips. 1	BGBOXBERS 25
Total	
Leam shapa	ESTOR.
hips 17 Barks 10	Schoeners 18
Total	
Reamships Z	Hrige 9
hipe	Seponera 16
Barks	
	NILE.
teamships	Briga 7
Shipe	Schooners 14
Total	
Steamahipe	Brigs 12
Spitting	Hebooners
CAPES	the particular contract of the
a.v.	ENTON. 163
Meamships	Reine
Shipa.	Schooners 7
Total	
See port arrivals Wha	lemen.

See port arrivals.
At ht Helens Oct 23, ship Swallow, for hew Bedford newsday, bark Lepnidas, to croise. day; bark Leonidas, to crules. Spokers. &c..

Ship Screamer, Slow, from Liverpool for Woosung, with topsulant masts gone, to date, lat 20 49 K, for 114 25 E-by an arrival at Heng Kong.

Ship Shamrock Weeks, from NCricans for Liverpool, Nov-10, lat 47 27, lon 45 8.

Bark Crusoe, from Rotic dam for Boston, Nov-28, lat 41 30,

Ion to 22.

Foreign Porta.

CAUBIT, Nov 2-Arr back Aberdeen Cochran, London.
COSMANTHOUSE, Oct 31-816 Respollan, Bardella Mezsina.
CAP HAVIEN, about et 29-Arr brig R W Packer, Leep
Bostic (and a d no cate for Tarke Islands to load for Boston).
PELISTRE'S HAY, Amoor Siver, about Aug 3-in port bare
Shar King, Ryder, from NYon.
GOTTERNOE, Nov 12-In port ship Dublin Lane, from Cronstact for Roston—had discharged cargo, which was slightly damaged.

Shar Kung, Ryder, from Noork:
GOTHERBOLG, Nov 12-In cort ship Dublin Lane, from Cromstadt for Rosion—had discharged cargo, which was slightly damaged.

Hallyan, Roy 26—Arr brig Tyro. Holmes, NYork; schre E.H Danier, and Italia, Horton do
JACMEL UC: 27—In DOI tachr Wells, Wells, digg.
Lives root, Nov 16—Arr Saladin (es), NYork; america, Salter, do 17th, City of Washington (es), Nyork; America, Salter, do 17th, City of Washington (es), Jedirey, do; A Moneil,
Soners Villadephia,
Sis 17th, Aby Hlanchard, Waite, Havana; Madras Crowell,
Moltiv, Empire, Coomba, NYork
Cittle, Amanda, Spear, Gooper, Havana; Windsor Forest,
Cittle, Amanda, Spear, Gooper, Havana; Windsor Forest,
City of Mandra, Coomba, NYork
City of Mandra, Coomba, NYork
City of Mandra, Cooper, Havana; Windsor Forest,
City of Mandra, Cooper, Havana; Windsor, Forest,
Cooper, Forest, Cooper, Cooper,
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KIO JANKIRO, Oct 16—Sid brig R C Wright, Haynie, Montevideo.

KIO GRANDE, Sept 2:—In port brigs Mary A Forrest Gillespie, and J B George, Soow, from New York, une. Off the bar, the Matchier. Hinchley, from N York bound in.

BEYRINA, KOV 7—In port bark Bounding Billow, Harding, for-NYCEA.

RINGATORE. Sept 14—Avr ship Margaret & Kilza. Jellerson, Sydney, NSW, on sail for Manula 20th.

Sydney, NSW, to sail for Manula 20th.

Sydney, NSW, to sail for Manula 20th.

Sydney, NSW, Avr Sar Fork Resalle, Fillmore, NYORK.

Zarzanan, Bert 27—Avr bark Maryland, Dorr, Providence Card all Oct 5 for Manula.

ST. JOHN. Nov. K.— are but Results Fillmore, Work.
Zarrilans, Sept 21—Arr back Maryland, Dorr. Previdence
(act and Jot 4 for Museat).

Arr Back Maryland, Dorr. Previdence
(act and Jot 4 for Museat).

Roston. Dee 1, AM—Arr siesmer P Sprague Matthews.
Philadel, his bark Lawrence, Hawes, Malaga, scars Julia Anus. Harding Baitimore; Gen Bartor, Wusmore; Grace Girdier, Clark; Riouise, Thateber, and Ger J Jones. Crowait, Philadelphia. Congress, Nutler. Elizabethport; Wenoush, Owen,
Nort. Telegraphed, brig Unicksia. Ud. steamer Ben DeFord, Hallett. Norfolk and Baitimore; Wm Jankins, Hallet,
Rikimore; skip Gentoo, Freeman, Velopariaso, barks Rebesco,
(Dr. McKennes, Hawana via Perriaed; Union, Frigp, Mobilet,
Rostones, Hawana via Perriaed; Union, Frigp, Mobilet,
Order, Cabox, Rills and Barton, Pring Delsware, Cobb, Jank.
Sonville, and Galllope, O'Neil, Savananak; Tantscorouk,
Wilmington: F Herbert, Parker Philadelphia, Phio's Bride,
Coker, Cabox, Rills and Ba For Pine, Nyerk. Sid, wind W.
steamer Cambridge; bark H Cemple!

BALTIMORE, Nov 25—Arr ship Sylvia, Swaney, Giasgovy
cis Queenstown: bark Sph Williams, Uromwell, Washington,
DC; brig Gandace, Mithews, Baston; sohr Lookout Taornton,
Portland. Below bark Ser High, Repnoids from Rio Jaceiro. Cid Br ship Marian, Stevenson. Liverpool; brig Roactic. Cid Resulp Marian, Stevenson. Liverpool topic RoAdams, and Risk. Ediblice, Boston; Mora, Barney, Fries,
Adams, and Risk. Ediblice, Boston; Mora, Barney, Fries,
Adams, Artic, Nov. 25—Arr ships Al Stevens, Taibot, Lierpool; Avenir (Fri. Parker, Pirer, Bark, Bard brig Raperana, Cid Sid Roy, Tarter, Nork. Sid stanner S R Spaulding,
Howes, Beston.

Ba NG Olf, Nov 27—Arr schr Onslavia, Ja necon, New Tork.
Cid Arth sen's Venico Closeco. Kingston, Ja. Row brig Ura
na, cid Sid, Roy 27—Arr schr Onslavia, Ja necon, New Tork.
Cid Arth sen's Venico Closeco. Kingston, Ja Row brig Ura
na, cid Sid, Roy 27—Arr schr Grace Uaroline Paul, George
row, Pine, Control Replacins, Washington, Cor Resupport, Julia, Baroel

lone,

DIGHTON, Nov 29—Arr schr Grace Caroline, Paul, Georgetown, DC.

EDG ARTOWN, Nov 35—Arr schrs Thos Hiz, Hall, Ryork

EDG ARTOWN, Nov 35—Arr schrs Thos Hiz, Hall, Ryork

for Portland, Benjamin, Waslen, co for Exaspart, 17th, Tangala, Bramhall, do for Portland; Eagle, Gregory, do for Portsmouth; Charwer, Cheney, Philadelphia for Danvers: Eb Portphandard, do for Windeer, NS, 18th, bark Catalya, Husford,
Havara for Boston; echt Trident, Roow, Philadelphia for Saiem (saud all ald Suh except the Catalya, and Trident).

FALL RIVER, Roy 27—Arr schr T P Cooper, Taylor, Palladelphis; J Rusling, Havens, Elizabethport. Elf-chers, Estimore, Unicas, Cott, Elizabethport.

This—Arr schr Maria Louies, Cummings, N York. Eld sch
This—Arr schr Maria Louies, Cummings, N Ports. Eld sch
This Lauks, New York: 18000. Repoissel. Davis, Elizabeth
valuation.

va. Jer erson, Ballmore, Choos, Cott, Sinandsangort, The Arr sehr Maria Louise, Commings, Nork. Sid sehvalahla, Davis, New York; sloop Neptuds, Davis, Elisabeth-port of Borgertown, RC, Nov 23—Arr sehr E Sheddes, White, New York; 18th, brig Wilsan, Sution, New York; Sehr, Sander, Sander

REWSERN, NO, Nov 21—Arr schr Jabel, Wallace, S. Martine.

NEW REDFORD, Nov 28—Arr schr Albairon, Chase, NewFork, 37b. B. Haight, Beebe, Delawars City, Mb. Lamartine,
Jonason, Philadeiphia; E. Sodiman, Bewman, Nyork, R. Balare,
J. Kelley, Harvelot, for Nor-dai, Bewman, Nyork, R. Balare,
R. Kelley, Harvelot, for Nor-dai, Bewman, Nyork, R. Balare,
S. Kelley, Harvelot, for Nor-dai, Bewman, Nyork, R. Balare,
S. Kelley, Harvelot, Born, S. Balare,
S. Kelley, Harvelot, Born,
S. Balare, Belley, S. Balare,
S. Balar, Chase, Born,
S. Bern, Chase, Solare,
S. Balare, Balare,
S. Bern, S. Balare,
S. Bern, S. Balare, S. Bern,
S. Bern, S. Bern, S. Bern,
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S. Bern, S. Bern,
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PARS GAVALLO, Nov II—Off the par bark Illinois, May, from Boston brig Lavasas, Farker, from Mobile—both lightering.

Partin Colla Nov 20—arr bries Eagle, Holmes, Havagas, Westonah Dew, Tortogan, about 12th Triumph Sullivan, Havana, Russiana, Drinkwater, Childedelphia, Old 20th, brig Cipheria, Royaland, Parker Collaboration, Partin Collaboration, Part

Grand.
FROVIDENCE, Nov 25.—Arr elemmar Feirel, Vonng, Heur Tork; sches See, Gull, Howland, Ballmorer Reis Pock, Gardner Fleisheiphia: Chase, Mills. Fort Kwen, Storpe Foliage, Gardner, Niver vis Washtbed Gilds, Marca, Gardner, M.Y. Still achra Anarca, Gardner, Falladelphia: Asgeine, Hiz, New Not sobre Antarea, Cordery, Yalladelphia; Angaline, Hir, New York.

Nith—Arr steamers Pelloun, Baker, and Westchaster, Jones,
Nyark; schre Mattash N. Willia, Washington, NC; Corbulo,
Willies, Port Kwen.

Also are Nith, sokr S Williama. Arnold, Mobile.

PA MTUCKET, Nov 30—Arr sohr I Andorson, Hemingway.
Blinabelhport. Bid sohrs J R Walson, Packer, and San Jacketo. Anderson. NYork.

BOUKLAS D. Nov 21—Arr sohr Pallas, Northern Light and
Tillase Belle MYork; Marcella de for Bangor; 25th, 8t Lonardo; Filh, burk Cechas Batares! Reklinnon, Bonner, 25th, 8t Lonardo; Filh, burk Cechas Batares! Reklinnon, Bonner, 25th, 8t Lonardo; Filh, burk Cechas Batares! Reklinnon, Bonner, 25th, 8t Lonardo; Filh, burk Cechas Batares! Reklinnon, Bonner, 25th, 8t Lonarfor Mainzan resulv high Philash! Bahorn, mo.

RATILLA LOWER MILLS, about Nov 24—Is port brigs GovBuil, from Mulanzan; Rack Hawk, for Havann ide.

RATILLA, Nov 26—Sid sohr Harah Jane, Harriman, Ballimore.

Born ar schre D B Newcomb, Whorf, Tangler, P A Same-ders, Sencere, Philadelphia; Authams, Gardner, Jersey Chy-ches, Sencere, Philadelphia; Authams, Gardner, Jersey Chy-ter and Control of the Jones, Galcomb; Jon Bliss, Hash, and Kahler, Jan. F. & Jones, Galcomb; Jones Bliss, Hash, and Kahler, Jan. Favilion, Relley, do for Dennis; Jors, Kelley, Go for Tantous; Scouse Alice, Davis, Pert Keen for Digkton; Harriet, Fuller, and Emma Johnson, Ecolosid, N York for Env-

di. A. NTON, Nov 30—Arr schre R S Dean, Cock, Philadel-Sid San, schre H W Morse, Philips, Philadelphia, 30th, T Conames, Rullis, Nyork, ICKFORD, Nov 23—Sid sloop Adels, Wightman, Jersey